DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 8sten JANUARY, 1820. N. 2.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by William Lee, *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Den 5den January 1820.

DE ondergeteekenden Executeurs over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen Zyne Excellentie Albert Kikkert, Vice Admiraal en Gouverneur Generaal &c. &c. &c maken aan het publiek bekend, dat aanstaanden Maandag, zynde den 10den dezer, ten huize van wylen Zyne Excellentie voornd: Vendu zal gehouden worden van eenige Slaven, een party Zilver en Glaswerk, Huis-sieraden, Meubels, Kouken Gereedschappen, benevens verscheidene soorten van Wyn in Flesschen.

L. KIKKERT.
Hr SCHOTBORGH, J. Z.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, den 7den Jan. 1820.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor deze en volgende week te bakken, het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 oncen,
Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 1sten January 1820.

NOTITIE.

UIT de Brik JOHN, op dit eiland, zyn laatst de volgende artikelen gestolen geworden, te weten:

1 Buiten Kluiver,
1 Kluiver,
1 Voor Bramzeil,
1 Voor Boven ditto,
1 Voor Stenge Stagzeil,
1 Voor Bram ditto.
1 Midden ditto.
1 Grootzeil,
1 Gaffel Topzeil,
2 Beneden Lyzeilen,
2 Boven Ly ditto
2 Bram ditto ditto.
2 Bootzeilen,
3 Kompassen,
Eene hoeveelheid loopend touwwerk, en de inhoud van een Vat Vleesch.

De gene, welke eenige voldoende informatie kan geven, wegens voorn: diefstal, zal geregtigd zyn, tot eene beloning van Ps. 100, en zoo de kennisgeving zich zoo verre uitstrekt, dat de ondergeteekenden in staat worden gesteld, bovengenoemde Zeilen terug te krygen, zal de berigtgever regt op eene verdere beloning van Ps. 200 hebben.

JAMES SMITH & ZOON.

January 1st, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE Brig JOHN of this Island was lately robbed of the following articles, viz:

1 Flying Jib.
1 Standing do.
1 Fore Top Gallant Sail,
1 Fore Royal,
1 Fore Topmast Stay Sail,
1 Fore Top Gallant do. do.
1 Middle do. do.
1 Main Sail,
1 Gaft Top Sail,
2 Lower Studding Sails,
2 Top Mast do. do.
2 Top Gallant do. do.
2 Boats' Sails,
3 Compasses,
A quantity of Rigging, and the contents of a barrel Beef.

Whoever can give any satisfactory information of the robbery, will be entitled to a reward of Ps. 100, and should the information extend so far, as to enable the undersigned to recover the above mentioned Sails, the informer will be entitled to a further recompence of Ps. 200.

JAMES SMITH & SON.

Den 31sten December 1819.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verleenen, aan de equipagie van de Amerikaansche schoener Cordelia, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

R. AUGUR, Kapitein.

UIT MARTINIQUE PAPIEREN.

Martinique, 10den Dec—Door de Engelsche paket boot hebben wy Couranten uit Engeland tot den 4den November ontvangen. Het blykt uit dezelve, dat de onlusten in Engeland, welke in eenen zekeren graad gestild waren, eensklaps zeer ontrustend zyn geworden, om de opening van het parlement te verhaasten, welke anders op een later tydstip zou plaats hebben.

Het doel van de parlementaire zitting, welke den 23sten November ll. beginnen zou, is om de party der radicalen te beteugelen, welke zich thans schynen bezig te houden, met ernstiger zaken, dan met enkele reformes, en ten dien einde heeft het gouvernement een corps veteranen doen ligten, als mede soldaten der marine, om gelyktydig met de andere disponible troepen naar die punten gezonden te worden, welke hun aangewezen zullen worden.

Angostura, 13den Nov.—De laatste berigten alhier ontvangen van Santa Fè de Bogota, loopen tot den 20sten September ll. Op dien dag was het hoofd kwartier in de rigting der vallei van Cucuta vertrokken De generaal Anzoategui vertrok dien zelfden tyd met de colonnen van het leger van het zuiden, om zich over Popayan naar Quito te begeven, en mede te werken, tot de verlossing van Lima.

Voor zyn vertrek gaf Bolivar eene proclamatie uit, waarby hy de Grenadenzen uitnoodigt, om leden te zenden voor een algemeen congres, [zynde reeds acht hunner provintien bevryd] en Nieuw Grenada en Venezuela onder een en het zelfde bestuur te brengen, en tot één volk te vormen. De generaal Santander is tot vice president benoemd, om het bestuur van Nieuw Grenada, gedurende Bolivar's afwezigheid waartenemen.

De brief van Bolivar aan den onderkoning Samana gezonden, ter uitwisseling der krygsgevangenen eischt

In de eerste plaats: de Engelsche officieren en soldaten, onder Mac Gregor te Porto Bello, gevangen genomen

Ten tweeden: de officieren en troepen te Cartagena en Santa Martha gevangen

Ten derden: de Independente officieren en soldaten, welke gedwongen waren, om onder de Spaansche vanen te dienen.

En ten vierde: die personen, welke om de zaak der Patriotten in hechtenis genomen zyn.

De uitwisseling zou geschieden graad voor graad, individu voor individu, maar daar de Spanjaards geen genoegzaam getal militairen gevangen hadden, biedt Bolivar aan twee particulieren voor een' soldaat, drie voor eenen sergeant, vier voor eenen onder luitenant, vyf voor eenen luitenant, zes voor eenen kapitein acht voor eenen luitenant colonel, en negen voor eenen colonel, en voor den generaal Barreyro twaalf ten minsten.

De generaal Paez bevelhebber van het leger in het westen, heeft het officiele rapport ingezonden, van de nederlaag des generaals de la Torre in de valei van Cucuta, door den generaal Soublette; de bezetting dier plaats, heeft de ontruiming van San Fernando tengevolge gehad, hetwelke na vele onkosten zoodanig versterkt was, dat het den naam verkreeg van het Gibralter der Vlakten (Lianos.)

Uit de officieele depeche van den commandant Antonio Diaz blykt, dat op den 30sten September, de Spaansche magt op de Apure, bestaande uit negen flecheras, een zwaarer vaartuig, en met 250 mannen geëquipeerd genomen zyn geworden, na een hevig gevecht, waarin de vyand tachtig dooden ontving. De vyand heeft den 15den October San Fernando in zulk eene overhaasting ontruimd, dat hy geen tyd gehad heeft om de plaatse verbranden, noch de vestingwerken te doen springen, latende in onze magt deszelfs materialen en provisie.

Eenigen tyd geleden werden in de mond van de Orinoco twee Engelsche vaartuigen door de Spanjaarden genomen, die met muilen geladen van hier vertrokken waren. Om den handel op deze rivier te beschermen, heeft ons gouvernement een brik uitgerust, genaamd het Congress van Venezuela, gewapend met 16 stukken en 125 man, welke in de monden dezer rivier zal kruissen.

Parys, 17den Sept.—Een groot aantal Joodsche familliën uit Duitschland, wordt in Frankryk te gemoet gezien. De dagbladen uit dat land toonen aan, dat de vervolging tegen de Israelieten zich meer en meer uitstrekt, en dat het ongelukkige kroost van Abraham niet meer weet waar zich te vestigen. Er zyn in Duitschland welnige voorname steden, waar geene tooneelen van onlusten en vervolgingen tegen de Joden hebben plaats gehad.

Het schip Asia, hetwelke na de gele koorts te Kadix gebragt te hebben, door de verstandige maatregelen der Spaansche regering naar Minorca gezonden werd, om aldaar quarantaine te houden, heeft die besmettelyke ziekte ook over dat eiland verspreid. Het Fransche gouvernement heeft zich genoodzaakt gezien om eene quarantaine van dertig dagen opteleggen, aan elk vaartuig, dat van Andalousie of van het eiland Minorca komt.

De geele koorts in Spanje spreidt zich meer en meer uit. Volgens de laatste berigten sterven er te Kadix 110 personen per dag. Wyl naby Kadix het leger der groote expeditie byeen verzameld was, en daar men vreesde, dat het zich verspreiden zou uit vreeze voor de gele koorts, zoo heeft Zyne Catholyke Majesteit de koning van Spanje aan alle militaire commandanten bevolen, om alle maatregelen te nemen om de desertie voor te komen van militairen, welke om de pest te vermyden, hunne vanen zouden verlaten en de besmetting door het gansche koningryk verspreiden.

Daar het binnenste van Spanje door de benden guerillas verwoest wordt, zoo heeft het Portugeesche gouvernement zich genoodzaakt gezien een cordon van troepen langs de Spaansche grenzen te leggen, om de invallen dier benden in Portugal voortekomen.

Alexandria, 7den Dec.—De heer W. D. Robinson, zoolang en zoo wreedelyk het voorwerp van Spaansche vervolging, kwam als passagier in de James Monroe, van Liverpool. Wy verblyden ons, dat hy eindelyk op eenen grond geland is, welke niet door eene inquisitie gekweld wordt, waar de hand der magt geen burger kan kerkeren, of hem in foltering en gebrek in een gevangenen hok laten versmachten. De heer Robinson uithoofde zyner naauwe bekendschap met Spaansche zaken, en wegens zyn lang verblyf op Spaansch grondgebied, kan van byzonderen dienst zyn, voor de Vereenigde Staten, in dit tydstip Hy is niet ledig geweest, zints zyn ontslag. Wy hebben een bewonderingswaardig compendium of charter van onze constitutie door hem te London publiek gemaakt, benevens een pamphlet aan de Jooden in Europa, gezegt, wegens het belangryk (en thans aandacht verdienend onderwerp van verhuizing naar Amerika.

"Een groot boek is een groot kwaad," zegt een oude schryver—een axioma welke een ongelukkig Russische schryver ten zynen koste heeft gevoeld. "Terwyl ik te Moskow was," zegt een vrolyke reiziger, "werd er een deel in quarto publiek gemaakt, ten gunste van de volks vryheden - een zonderling onderwerp, wanneer wy de plaats, waar dit boek gedrukt werd, in het oog houden. In dit werk werd de misdadige omkoopbaarheid der ambtenaren en zelfs het gedrag van den souverein, met groote vrymoedigheid onderzocht en beoordeeld.—Zulk een boek, en in zulk een land, trok natuurlyk de algemeene aandacht tot zich, en de beleediger werd gevangen gezet. Na in een zeer kort proces betrokken te zyn, werd deszelfs voortbrengsel verklaard een libel te wezen en de schryver veroordeeld *zyne eigene woorden opteëten* Het zonderlinge van zulk een vonnis bewoog my hetzelve ter uitvoer te zien brengen. Er werd een schavot opgerigt, in een der meest openbare straten van de stad. De keizerlyke provoost, de magistraat, de geneesheeren en churigyns des Czaars, (waarschynelyk Czaar Peter de late, in het begin zyner regeering) waren er by; het boek werd van den band genomen, de witte kanten er afgesneden, en ieder blad opgerold als een lotery billet, wanneer dezelve uit het lotery rad te Guildhall wordt getrokken. De autheur werd toen van dezelven, bladzyde voor bladzyde, bediend door den provoost, die hem zulks in den mond stak, tot niet gering vermaak der aanschouwers; en hy was verpligt, dit onaangenaam voedsel inteslikken, op straffe van den know, in Rusland, verschrikkelyker dan den dood.—Zoodra als de geneesheeren van meening waren, dat hy in zyn maag zoo veel te gelyk had gekregen, als voor zyn behoud nodig was, werd de overtreder weder naar de gevangenis gezonden, en het werk de twee volgende dagen hervat. Na drie zeer zware maar onaangename maaltyden, ben ik als ooggetuige verzekerd, dat iedere bladzyde van het boek werkelyk ingeslikt is geworden."

De Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is:

1. *Alle de genen die in het bezit zijn van bewyzen der afgekeurde Johannissen aan te zeggen, gelyk dezelve hierby worden aangezegd, die bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen ten Kantore van den Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien, van den 17den tot den 31sten der aanstaande maand January te vertoonen, ten einde door Commissarissen, daartoe te benoemen, te worden nagezien en geverifieerd, welke verificatie zal bestaan en het doen drukken van 's Konings wapen tot omschrift hebbende "Gouvernements Secretary, Curaçao."*

2. *Dat echter, aan de Ingezetenen van Bonaire en Aruba, uitstel, tot het doen verifieren der in hun bezit zynde bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen, verleend wordt tot den 15den der volgende maand February; zullende de Ingezetenen der gemelde Eilanden, alvorens gehouden zyn, om, door eenen door de respective Commandeurs te bepalen tyd, aan dezelve optegeven hoe veel dier bewyzen ieder van hen in handen heeft, ten einde door de gemelde Commandeurs specifieke lysten gemaakt en aan Commissarissen, belast met de verificatie, ingezonden te worden, om tot narigt van dezelve te strekken.*

3. *Dat alle bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen die niet op de hierorengemelde wyze zullen zyn geverifieerd, niet zullen gangbaar zyn, op dit Eiland, na den 31sten der aanstaande maand January; en op de Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba na den 15den der daaropvolgende maand February, zonder dat de houders daarvan eenig regt van reclame hoe ook genaamd zullen kunnen of mogen pretenderen.*

4. *Tot Commissarissen, ten einde de bewyzen der afgekeurde Johannissen na te zien en te verifieren, hierby te benoemen den Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien ad-interim, en den Heer Theodorus Jutting Lid van dezen Raad.*

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 28sten December 1819, het zevende jaar Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(w. g.) VAN STARCKENBORGH, vt.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam in Willemstad op Pietermaay, Scharloo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 6den January 1820.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

CURACAO.

Schepen in en uitgeklaard, sedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

2.	golet Johanna, Simon,	Spaansche Kust
	—— Drie Zusters, Peron,	Coro
5.	—— Nieves, Gonsales,	Maracaybo

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY

3.	bark Twee Broeders, Lingstuyl,	Sp. Kust
5.	golet Neptunus, [illegible],	ditto
	—— Kate, Brown,	ditto
6.	—— De Hoop, Born,	ditto
7.	brik Rebecca Ann, Waring,	New-York

Een zeerover schoener, genaamd de Almeira, gezegd commissie te hebben van Artigas, voerende 7 stukken, te weten: 2 lange 18 lb., 4, 12 lb. caronades, en 1 lange 9 lb., gecommandeerd door eenen perzoon genaamd Gallagher, te huis behorende, en uitgerust te Baltimore, ongeveer zes weken geleden, kwam voor deze haven des Zaturdags namiddags ll. en toonde de Venezueliaansche vlag, hebbende eene Spaansche schoener by zich, die zy by La Guayra ongeveer drie dagen te voren had genomen. Eene boot van de Almeira kwam aan wal, om verlof te verzoeken van met derzelver prys binnen te lopen, doch zulks geweigerd zynde, zeilde zy naar de Baay St. Cruz, waar de lading van het Spaansche vaartuig, uit meel bestaande, aan boord van de kaper werd gevoerd; eerstgenoemde werd in de grond geboort en gezonken, hebbende zy bevorens eene poging gedaan om een gedeelte van het meel op die plaats te vertieren. Het schynt dat de kapitein van de Spaansche schoener met twee zyner lieden te La Guayra aan wal is gegaan, met het verklaarde oogmerk om zyn vaartuig te randsoeneeren, doch niet na eenen tyd van twee dagen terug kwam, gedurende welken tyd de kaper voor die haven op hem wachtende lag. Drie van het volk van de Almeira ontsnapt zynde, berigten dat haar wand in een slechten staat is, en derzelver equipage ryp voor muitery. Eene bejaarde Spaansche dame met hare twee dochters en twee negermeisjes, die passagiers aan boord van de Spaansche schoener waren, zyn aan Baay St. Cruz Dingsdag ll. aan wal gezet. De Almeira had geene andere pryzen gedurende haren kruistocht gemaakt, en had alleen een klein onbewoond eiland beoosten La Guayra aangedaan, om naar water uittezien doch in het voorwerp van hare behoefte daar te leurgesteld zynde, heeft dezelve, zoo wy vernemen, een aanmerkelyke voorraad daarvan te Baay St. Cruz opgedaan.

De Almeira heeft twee stukken by haar getal gevoegd, die uit het Spaansche vaartuig zyn genomen, en voert een klein metaal stuk in de voorsteven van haren boot, dewelke gebruikt wordt om vaartuigen in kalmte aanteklampen.

Zyner Majesteit's brik Merkuur, kapt. Pool, zeilde des Woensdag morgens vroeg om den vrybuiter optezoeken.

De boodschap van den President der Vereenigde Staten, die wy heden in het Engelsch geven, is zoo lang, dat wy het onmogelyk vinden, om deze week eene vertaling er van te geven. Dezelve zal echter in onze volgende verschynen.

De President der Vereenigde Staten heeft bevelen gegeven, dat er een 'slands oorlogs vaartuig zonder uitstel naar de zuid-zee zoude gezonden worden, om regt volgens de wetten der natien te eischen, wegens de beleediging door Lord Cochrane, het Amerikaansche schip Macedonian aangedaan.

Een oorlog met Spanje, zegt een Amerikaansch papier, is eene gebeurtenis, die reikhalzend te gemoed wordt gezien, en hartelyk verlangd door velen in de Vereenigde Staten, zoo wy gelooven; en naar alle waarschynelykheid is hetzelve met het *meeste* vermaak door die genen vooraf aangenomen, die het *minste* over het onderwerp hebben nagedacht. Of liever, kan het met onbetwistbare waarheid verzekerd worden, dat verscheiden van dezen, die grootelyks over zulk een geval verheugd zouden zyn, geen waar, helder en juist denkbeeld van deszelfs noodzakelykheid hebben, en een nog meer beperkt overzicht over deszelfs waarschynelyke gevolgen.

De Graaf Dalhousie, die laatst tot Gouverneur en Chef in Britsch Noord America is benoemd, heeft den 22sten November den gewonelyken eed van pligt afgelegd, onder eene levendige decharge van het canon der onderscheidene forten.— Men zegt, dat de Generaal Maitland benoemd is, om te Quebec te commandeeren, tot de Gouverneur in Canada is gekomen.

Talryke zeerooveryen op de breedtens der West Indien gepleegd, worden in de Amerikaansche papieren verhaald. Deze daden van aanval vermenigvuldigen zich tot eene ontrustende hoogte, en roepen luidkeels, om den tusschenkomst van beschaafde gouvernementen.

Een van Aury's kapers nam laatstelyk het schip Sam, van Baltimore van Carthagena, die er zes hondert dollars in specie uitnam, een prysmeester aan boord plaatste, en dezelve naar Old Providence opzond. Het prysvolk zoo men naderhand heeft vernomen is met het schip voortgegaan, doch waarheen zy gegaan zyn, wist men niet. Het schip en ladiug werd op 170,000 dollars geschat.

OVERLEDEN.—Des Woensdags avond ll. na eene sleepende ziekte, de Heer Cornelis Jacobus de Windt, Apotheker, in het 43ste Jaar van zynen ouderdom, eene ongelukkige weduwe en zes jonge kinderen achterlatende. Ieder die hem gekend heeft zal hem betreuren, en (byzonder de geringe stand, dien hy zoo dikwyls om niet heeft bygestaan) om zyne braafheid, menschlievendheid en kunde lange zyne nagedachtenis zegenen.

Donderdag morgens daarna, Mevrouw Moller, weduwe van den Heer Gebrels.

A piratical schooner called the Almeira, said to be commissioned by Artigas, carrying 7 guns, viz. 2 long 18-prs. 4 12-pr. carronades, and 1 long 9, commanded by a person of the name of Gallagher, owned, and fitted out in Baltimore about six weeks ago, appeared off this harbour in the afternoon of Saturday last, and showed the Venezuelian flag, having a Spanish schooner in company, which she had captured off La Guayra, about three days previous.— A boat from the Almeira came on shore to request permission to enter with her prize, which having been refused they bore up for St. Cruz Bay, where the cargo of the Spanish vessel, which consisted of flour, having been taken on board the pirate, she was scuttled and sunk, an attempt having been previously made to dispose of part of the flour at that place. It appears that the master of the Spanish schooner went ashore at La Guayra, with two of his men, with the avowed intention of ramsoming his vessel, but did not return after a lapse of nearly two days, during which time the pirate lay off that port waiting for him.— Three of the crew of the Almeira having made their escape, report that her rigging is in a very bad state, and her crew ripe for mutiny. An aged Spanish Lady, with her two daughters, and two negro girls, who were passengers on board the Spanish schooner, were put ashore at St. Cruz Bay on Tuesday last. The Almeira had made no other captures during her cruize, and had only touched at a small uninhabited island to windward of La Guayra to look for water, but being disappointed in the object of her search there, we understand she took in a plentiful supply at St. Cruz Bay. The Almeira has added two guns to her number, which were taken out of the Spanish vessel, and carries a small brass piece in the bows of her boat, which is used for boarding vessels in a calm.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. Pool, sailed early on Wednesday morning in quest of this marauder.

The annual Message of the President of the United States of America, occupies a considerable portion of this day's paper; we have given it at length, as the various topics introduced into it are generally interesting. The President has taken a full and comprehensive view of all the circumstances attending the non-ratification by Spain, of the treaty ceding the Floridas to the United States, which forms a most important part of this document, and will be read with interest. He "submits to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her." From this declaration, it is extremely probable that the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine will ere long be garrisoned by American troops, and the Floridas governed by American laws.

The President of the United States has given directions that a public vessel of war should be dispatched without delay to the South Seas, to demand justice, agreeably to the laws of nations, for the outrage committed by Lord Cochrane on the American ship Macedonian.

A war with Spain (says an American paper) is an event eagerly looked for, and anxiously desired, by many, we believe, in the United States; and in all probability is anticipated with *most* pleasure by those who have reflected *least* upon the subject; or rather it might, with unquestionable truth be asserted, that many of those who would be greatly pleased at such an occurrence, have no very clear and correct idea of its necessity, and a still more limited view of its probable consequences.

A French ship with 300 barrels of flour, direct from France, arrived at the Havana on the 28th November.

The Earl of Dalhousie, who has lately been appointed governor in chief of British North America, took the usual oaths of office, on the 22d November under a heavy discharge of cannon from the different forts. It is said that general Mait-

land had been appointed to command at Quebec until the governor arrived in Canada.

Numerous piracies, committed in the West India latitudes, are detailed in the American papers. These acts of aggression are multiplying to an alarming extent, and call aloud for the enterposition of civilised governments.

One of Aury's privateers lately captured the ship Sam of Baltimore, from Carthagena, which took out of her 600 dollars in specie, put a prize crew on board, and ordered her for Old Providence. The prize crew, it was afterwards understood, ran away with the ship, but whither they had gone was not ascertained. The ship and cargo were estimated at 170,000 dollars.

A copy of the following singular decree, printed in a large form, apparently for the purpose of being stuck up in the public streets, has been handed to us for publication:

NEW GRENADA.

Decree in favor of the Hebrew nation.

By His Excellency Sir Gregor Mac Gregor, Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval Forces of the Federated Provinces of New Grenada, Representative ad-interim of the Civil Authority, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas having taken into mature consideration the important advantages that might result to the State, as well as to the members of the Hebrew Nation, by granting them permission to settle and establish themselves in New Grenada

We have decreed and do hereby decree as follows:—

First.—All persons of the Hebrew Nation, shall be free and at full liberty to settle and establish themselves in any part of the territories of New Grenada, that are now or may hereafter be libertad from the power and dominion of the Enemy,

Second.—They shall enjoy the same political rights as every other citizen of the state.

Third.—The free exercise of their religion is most solemnly guaranteed unto them.

Fourth.—The present decree shall be printed and published for the information of those concerned.

Given at Head Quarters in the Island of San Andres, this 6th day of May 1819, & 9th. of the Independence.

GREGOR MACGREGOR.

By Command of His Excellency.

F. JOHNSON, Lt. Col. & Sec.

To the Editor of the Curaçao Gazette.

SIR,—I was not a little amused on perusing your last paper, to find among the many articles respecting Spanish South America an extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 14th ultimo, giving the public to understand that Soublette had arrived at Angustura with secret instructions from the Supreme Chief for the opening of the campaign against Venezuela, and that the reserve of the operating army was at Quadalito, consisting of 8000 men; also the fall of Lima, Quito, *Te Deums*, Briish 74, the critical situation of general Morilo, with other important intelligence in favor of the Independents. Allow me now, Sir, to remark that the Spanish schooner Nieves arrivd here the day before yesterday from Maracaibo, by which information has been received tat the city of St. Fé is in possession of the Ryalists, and that the Liberator is beseiged in Amplona by the troops of the King, and bat in all likelihood so far from their beig any campaign against Venezuela this yearby Bolivar, he will have to act on the defesive, if he can extricate himself from the dilemma of being hemmed in in Pamplona. The vacuation of St. Fernando de Apure is corect, as stated in your paper. The news of igates, sloops of war, &c arriving at Margara with Devereux's Legion, I cannot pass over The corvette Dolphin arrived here not may days ago from Margarita, and left no frate or sloop of war at that island, nor had anyrrived previously. Some troops had arrive from Europe, but in merchant vessels, and I ncerely regret to say that they will soonrepent their embarking in a cause with whb they have nothing to do.—Your's, VERIAS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Tuesday December 7

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President the United States transmitted to both Hoes of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the follwing message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representativ:

The public buildings being advancedto a stage to afford accommodation for Coness, I offer you my sincere congratulations o the re-commencement of your duties in the cital.

In bringing to view the incidents mo deserving attention, which have occurredince your last session, I regret to have to statthat several of our principal cities have suffed by sickness; that an unusual drought has preiled in the middle and western states; and at a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which have so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subjects admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruizers, more than 20 years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negociation several years, and who, it is not denied kept strictly within the letter of his instruction. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculair force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain for other territory, of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was nevertheless received, as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our Union in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the reponsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his catholic majesty would have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the U. States who had been recently appointed to his catholic majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the department of state as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subject to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an envoy would be dispatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations of this government. The minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the department of state, in August last, he was instructed notwithstanding the disappointment and surprize which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed, the authorised communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer which has been just received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his catholic majesty.

It is alleged by the minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration which the minister of the United States had been ordered to present when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the U. S. against Texas. These two imputed acts are stated as the reasons which have induced his catholic majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an envoy would be forthwith despatched to the United States.—How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned, relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his catholic majesty, in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article: indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not, of course be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty concluded in conformity with instructions is obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set aside, without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions between nations. By this proceeding the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a minister would be sent to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negociation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done to what consequence might it not lead? At what time, and in what manner, would a new negociation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation, may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and have their due weight. Our national honor must be maintained, and a new and a distinguished proof be afforded, of that regard for justice and moderation, which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that, if the United States had been desirous of making conquests or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is

open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part, all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself—by a treaty which she was bound to ratify; for refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his catholic majesty has twice declared his determination to send a minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister arrives, and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candor, the magnanimity, and honour of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall loose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed, that the explanations, which may be given to the minister of Spain, will be satisfactory, and produce the desired result.—

In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate, in the most friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his catholic majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law, proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired, during the present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the minister of the United States, at Madrid, respecting it; of his correspondence with the minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favor of the ratification. There is also reason to believe, that the sentiments of the imperial government of Russia, have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favor of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favor of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains, unshaken, the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than to the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbors, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so strong has been the sense, throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that few examples of a contrary kind have occured.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources, gave them advantages which it was anticipated, at a very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency and success, with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favorable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world, that the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces, will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honor of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted also whether it may not be advisable to designate, by law, the several ports or places along the coast at which, only foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negociation for the renewal of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorised to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the Convention concluded on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend of both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measure to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the Treasury to the 30th of September last, have amounted to 19,000,000 dollars. After defraying the current expences of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to 18,200,000 dollars, there remained in the Treasury on that day more than 2,500,000 dollars, which with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the Treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year.— It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period, exceed 18,000,000 dollars, and those of the whole year will probably amount to 23,000,000 dollars.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provisions be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth, which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufacture, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity.—The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments, in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the U. States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although, this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulph of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac below Alexandria, and on the Peapatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the fortification at the Narrows, in the harbor of New York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto has therefore, been slow; but as the difficulties in parts heretofore the least explored and known are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and north western frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there: and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number, and placed, in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 18th and April 20th, 188, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that if any portion of the squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea would be much interrupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize all vessels navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of commodore Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.